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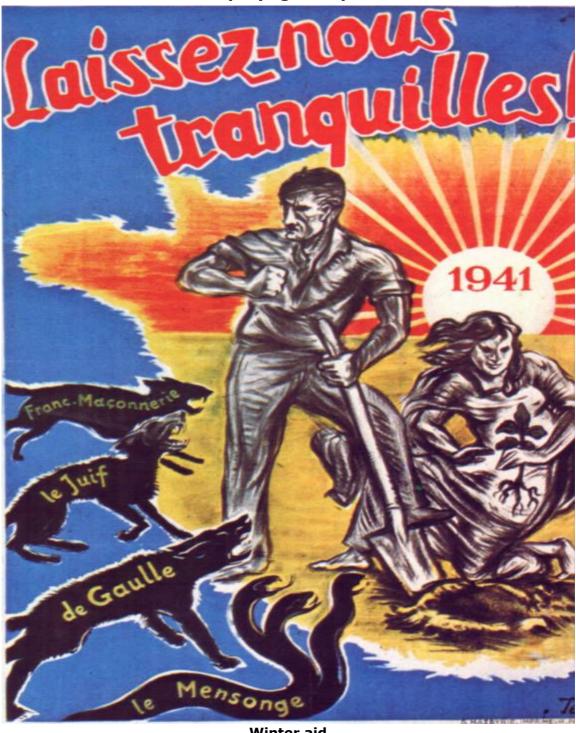
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WWII propaganda posters



Winter aid



A poster advertising Doriot's fascist party



Bolshevism vs. real socialism



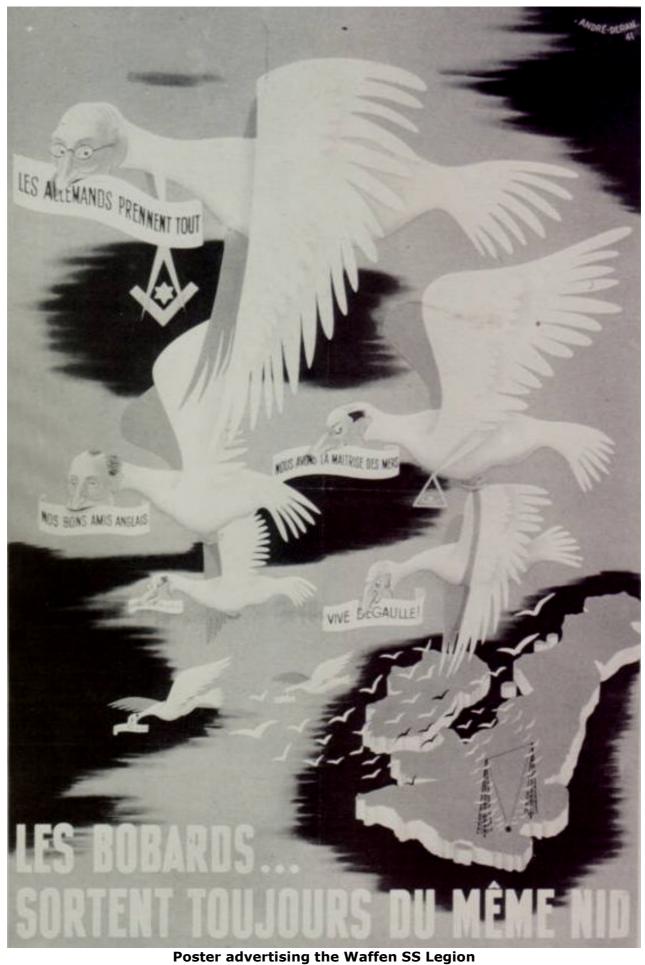
Anti-Jewish poster



Affiche signée Franchot, datée du 1.8 novembre 1941 (notre exemplaire), éditée par l'Institut d'Etudes des Questions Juives, 158 × 117.



"The canards" - such as "Long live De Gaulle" and "Germans take everything" - "always come from the same nest"



LÉGION des VOLONTAIRES FRANÇAIS CONTRE LE BOLCHEVISME

Sous la Présidence de

Marcel DEAT

GRANDE REUNION

DIMANCHE TEVRIER

VELODROME D'HIVER

14 H. 20 PALAIS DES SPORTS

8, Boulevard de Grenelle

Prendront la parole

ML de CHATEAUBRIANT

Directeur de "LA GERBE" Président du Groupe Collaboration

M. Abel BONNARD

METRO: PASSY et DUPLEIX

de l'Académie Française Conseiller Municipal de Paris Membre du Conseil National

Membres du Comité d'Honneur de la Legion Antibolchevique

JACQUES DORIOT

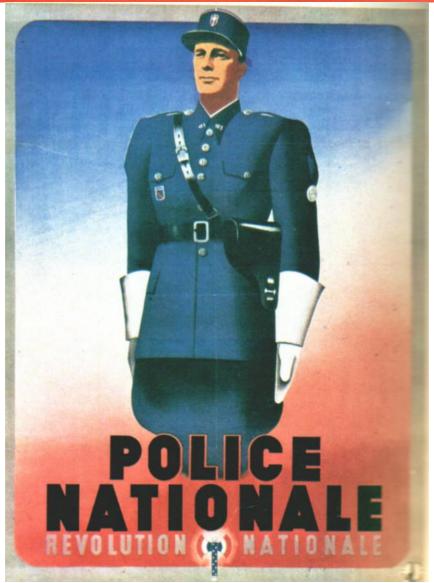
retour du Front de l'Est, dira :

CE QU'IL A VU EN RUSSIE

ENTREE LIBRE LA SALLE SERA CHAUTE

less to him



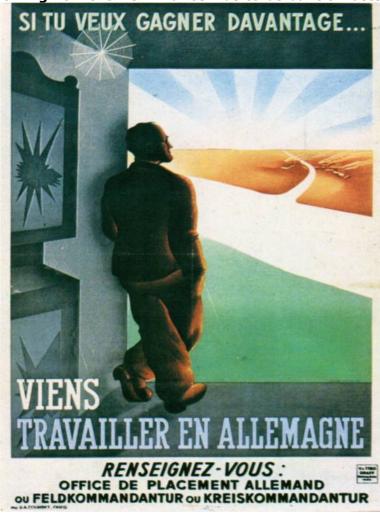




The American media is 97 percent Jewish

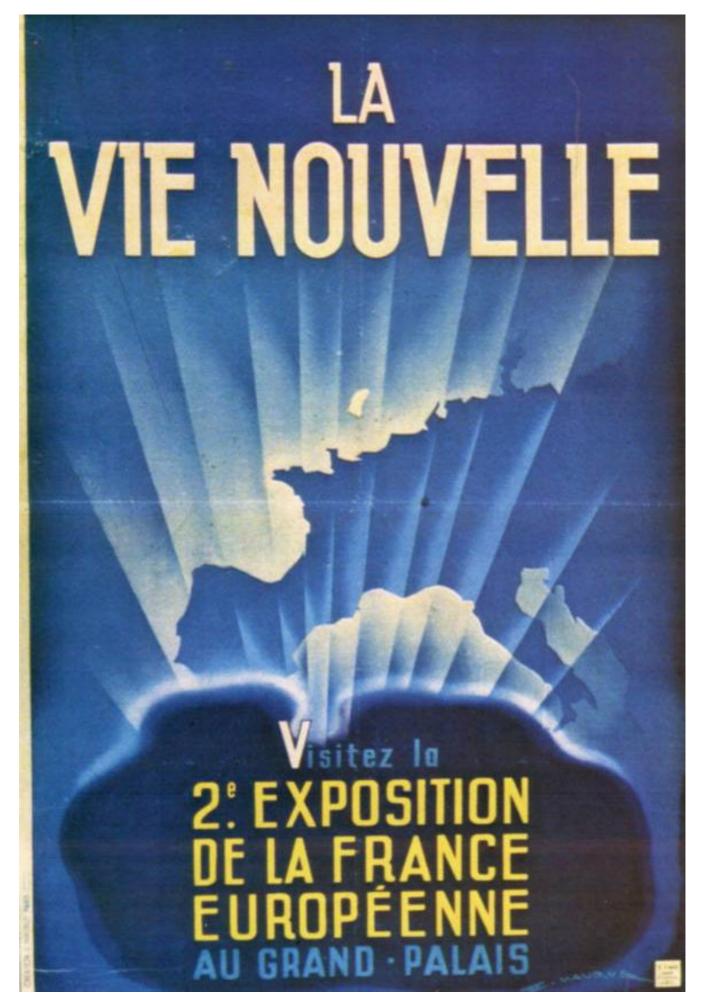


Poster showing how the New France was to be built on better values



If you want to earn more... come and work in Germany







Communism - the enemy of France



ffiche du PPF, signée Michel Jacquot, 1942, réutilisée en 1943 et 1944, 156×102.



Anglo-American bombing of France- with numbers of dead, houses and hospitals destroyed etc.











Anti-British poster - note the Churchillian bulldog





Firearm Laws in National-Socialist Germany

There is currently much disinformation being spread about N-S Germany's policy on firearms. Gun freedom advocates seem to assume that N-S Germany attempted to impose tyrannical control on citizen ownership of firearms. Such advocates attempt to discredit gun control laws by falsely claiming that Hitler took away people's right to bear arms. No true patriot would or could object to their opposition to gun control laws. A respect for truth, however, requires that we set the record straight with respect to N-S Germany.

Wikipedia tells the story in a straightforward manner so we shall only re-state some of the salient points -

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gun Politics in Ge rmany

At the end of WWI the Allies imposed on Germany very strict gun control laws and to prevent public unrest against the Weimar republic all firearms confiscated. In 1919, the German were government passed the Regulations on Weapons Ownership, which declared that "all firearms, as well as all kinds of firearms ammunition, are to be surrendered immediately." In 1928 a law was enacted allowing licensed firearm ownership with some restrictions:

In 1928, the German government enacted the Law on Firearms and Ammunition. This law relaxed gun restrictions and put into effect a strict firearm licensing scheme. Under this scheme, Germans could possess firearms, but they were required to have separate permits to do the following: own or sell firearms, carry firearms (including handguns), manufacture firearms, and professionally deal in firearms and ammunition. This law explicitly revoked the 1919 Regulations on Weapons Ownership, which had banned all firearms possession.

The National-Socialists came to power in 1933 and in 1938 actually relaxed the 1928 law. Under the new (1938) law:

- Gun restriction laws applied only to guns handguns, to long not ammunition. Writes Prof. Bernard Harcourt of the University of Chicago, "The 1938 revisions completely deregulated acquisition and transfer of rifles and shotguns, as well as ammunition."
- The groups of people who were exempt from the acquisition permit requirement [i.e. on handguns] expanded. Holders of hunting permits, government workers, and NSDAP party members were no longer subject to gun [i.e. handgun] ownership restrictions. Prior to the 1938 of officials the only central government, the states, and employees of the German Reichsbahn Railways were exempted.
- The age at which persons could own guns was lowered from 20 to 18.
- The firearms carry permit was valid for three years instead of one year.
- forbidden were from the firearms of and manufacturing ammunition.

The key point is that the N-S government made all long guns - rifles and shotguns - and their corresponding ammunition totally exempt from legal restrictions. Only handguns had any restrictions as described above.

Certain dishonest and disreputable individuals who pose as representing the rights of gun owners have pretended that Hitler imposed gun restrictions on Germany.

In fact, as the article in Wikipedia states, he relaxed restrictions on handguns and removed all restrictions on rifles and shotguns.

http://nspcanada.nfshost.com/index.php?p age_id=133

African-American Men In History By Frederick H. Lowe

Jesse Owens Won Four Gold Medals, Putting Adidas On The Fast Track To Success

BERLIN, Germany--Jesse Owens, who won four Gold medals in the 1936 Summer Olympic Games held in Berlin, was the first African-American athlete to endorse a product manufactured by a white company.

Just before the games began, Adolf "Adi" Dassler,

based in Herzogenaurach, Germany, visited Owens in the Olympic Village.

Dassler persuaded Owens to wear Adidas shoes during the competition, an agreement many historians consider to be the first product sponsorship by an African-American male athlete. founder of Adidas, the athletic shoe company | Dassler, who would later join the Nazi Party, cofounded the company in 1924 with his brother Rudolph as Dassler Brothers Shoe Factory. Adi changed the company's name to Adidas in 1948 after splitting with Rudolph, who went on to found the athletic shoe company, Puma. The name Adidas is derived from the founder's name Adi Dassler.



Owens after receiving gold medal for the long jump.

Owens won gold medals in the 100-meter sprint, the long jump, the 200-meter sprint, and he was a member of the winning 4x100 men's relay team. His victories cemented Adidas' success as shoe orders poured in from around the world. In 2009, Adidas Group reported sales of 10.4 billion euros (U.S. \$ 14.12 billion).

Adolf Hitler, German Chancellor, attended the 1936 Summer Olympics. On the first day of the competition, Hitler shook hands with winning German athletes before leaving the stadium. Although there were news reports that Hitler avoided acknowledging Owens, Owens gave his account of the events of that day.

"When I passed the Chancellor he arose, waved his hand at me, and I waved back at him," Owens said. "I think the writers showed bad taste in criticizing the man of the hour in Germany."

Owens became the toast of Berlin. On the street Germans sought his autograph. He traveled with and stayed in the same hotels as whites.

When Owens returned to the United States, New York City hosted a ticker tape parade for him down Fifth Avenue. But the friendly welcome did not extend to the Waldorf Astoria, New York's premiere hotel. Owens had to ride a freight

elevator at the hotel to attend a reception in the hotel honoring him.



Jesse Owens

Anger towards Roosevelt

Neither Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt nor Harry S. Truman invited him to the White House to acknowledge his record-setting wins.

Owens expressed his anger towards Roosevelt. "Hitler didn't snub me. It was FDR who snubbed me. The president didn't even send me a telegram," he said.

Finally in 1955, President Dwight D. Eisenhower honored Owens by naming him "Ambassador of Sports."

After several failed business ventures and business opportunities that did not materialize, Owens operated a dry cleaning business and worked as a gas station attendant to earn a living. He also raced horses to make ends meet.

In 1966, he was successfully prosecuted for income tax evasion in a maneuver later used by the Internal Revenue Service when the government agency prosecuted Joe Louis, the former World Heavyweight Boxing Champion.

At a low-point in his life, Owens' fortunes brightened dramatically. The U.S. government named Owens a goodwill ambassador. He traveled the world and spoke to companies such as Ford Motor Co., the first large manufacturer to pay black men wages equal to those of white men, and United States Olympic Committee.

Owens was 66 when he died March 31, 1980, from lung cancer. He had smoked for 35 years. Owens is buried in Oak Woods Cemetery in Chicago.

http://www.thenorthstarnews.com/Story/Jesse-Owens-Won-Four-Gold-Medals-Putting-Adidas-On-The-Fast-Track-To-Success